

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 43

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—  
RICHIE, Maudie at 2.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—  
FANTOMAS, Maudie at 2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACLE OF  
THE BLACK GARDEN, Maudie at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—  
THE GLADIATOR'S MARCH, Maudie at 2.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—HENRY  
DOWN, OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, Maudie.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th st. and 23d st.—  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Maudie at 2.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FANTOMAS OF  
RICHIE, Maudie at 2.BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—BLACK DWARF—SEE  
SAY—JESSE'S HOME, Maudie at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
GALATHEA, Maudie at 2.GLOBE THEATRE, 738 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT, Maudie at 2.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—KATZEN  
VON HILDEBRAND, Maudie at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
THE RED LIGHT.TONY FOSTER'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—VARI-  
ETY ENTERTAINMENT, Maudie at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMO VOCAL  
AND PIANO ACTS, Maudie at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINERAL HALL, 55 Broadway.—  
NEEDY MINERALIST, FARGES, Maudie at 2.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th  
and 6th avs.—NEEDY MINERALIST, FARGES, Maudie at 2.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
AND KELLY'S MINERALIST.ASSOCIATION HALL, 12th street and 6th av.—GRAND  
POPULAR CONCERT.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—PIANO-FORTE  
RECITAL AT 2 P. M.APOLLO HALL, corner 12th street and Broadway.—  
DR. COBB'S DIAPHRAGM OF IRELAND.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—BOKETS IN  
THE RING, AUGUSTUS, AG. Maudie.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 54 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, February 11, 1871.

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THREE EXECUTIONS took place in Maryland yesterday at different points. One of the executed persons was a woman. All the affairs passed off very smoothly, and all the individuals expressed the deepest confidence in a heavenly welcome.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has decided that national bank notes are not legal tender. Being redeemable in Treasury notes, however, even when the banks of issue have become insolvent, they are likely to pass current very generally for some time.

WE ARE GLAD TO SEE THAT THE LEGISLATURE seems determined to have iron bridges substituted for all the wooden ones on our State railroads. Without question, if the bridge over Wappinger's creek had been of iron the horrors of drowning and freezing would not have been added to the combination of kerosene and collision in the New Hamburg disaster.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—By telegram from the HERALD's special correspondent in Havana we learn that the rebels have ceased to recognize Céspedes as their chief, and that Agronomo has been declared dictator. The result of Valdesada's operations is also given, showing large numbers to have surrendered in each of the districts, many of them rebels of note, whose names heretofore have not been given.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Tenn., has a new rebellion in its midst—this time a whiskey rebellion. A squad of United States soldiers, two revenue officers and a United States deputy marshal, who had seized some illicit stills, were recently surrounded by armed men and compelled to give up the captured property and release the prisoners.

THE TENNESSEE.—The discussion in the House yesterday as to the unseaworthiness of the steamer Tennessee, on which the St. Domingo Commission sailed from this port twenty-five days ago, reveals most startling particulars concerning that vessel. General Banks said that he had heard engineers say they would not trust their lives in her, and that it was almost certain destruction for her to venture to sea. If such is actually the case there is great cause for alarm as to the fate of our commissioners, and not only should an investigation be held to discover with whom lies the fault of her unseaworthiness and the criminal error of sending the commission in her, but fleet vessels should be immediately despatched from the ports along our lower seaboard to look them up. It may be possible that the lives of these valuable men are even now depending on the frail tenure of some lifeboat or piece of plank in the wild waves of the Atlantic.

## General Grant's Triumph—His Re-Election Secure—His Splendid Diplomacy with England.

We cannot too highly estimate the importance of the recent negotiations between England and the United States. To our mind it is the greatest governmental achievement since the formation of the constitution, and will be remembered, we think, with such conspicuous illustrations of what the diplomatists call "high politics" as the Jay Treaty, the purchase of Louisiana, the Monroe doctrine, the annexation of Texas and California, and the emancipation of the slaves. The more curiously we criticize this negotiation the more thoroughly we are convinced of its wisdom. The country will approve it heartily, and so far as the administration is concerned it seems to decide the renomination and, with a little care and resolution, the re-election of General Grant.

Whatever we may say in our passion and for temporary political effect, the thinking men of America have long looked upon our relations with England as the anxious question. For three generations we have been on uneasy terms with England, two of these generations engaged in war, while on these occasions the third has drifted to the very verge of battle. Nothing but some special Providence, for instance, kept us from venturing upon war about the Oregon boundaries, the island of San Juan, and the surrender of Mason and Sidel, and we can easily see how the Alabama claims and the fishery troubles might throw us into strife at any moment. So far as fighting is concerned, we Americans have something of the old Revolutionary spirit in our blood. For a new country we have had our share of fighting, and scarcely an administration passes over without some international menace and heartburning. And of all fighting questions this with England has been the most popular. Every political party, every convention, every candidate for the Presidency, has more or less invested in it as attractive political capital. When Washington made what was called the Jay Treaty he was stormed at by the talking men of the republic. The thinking men, however, honored him for his courage in saving the new and crude republic from a struggle which might have destroyed the new Union. Jackson's surprising popularity was based upon the fact that he defeated the English in a pitched battle.

Our relations with England have never been harmonious. We think it is Coleridge who thus expresses their true nature:—  
Alas! they had been friends in youth;  
But whispering words can poison truth,  
And to be wrath with those we love  
Is both work and madness in the brain.

We never thoroughly recovered from the severity of the Revolutionary war—the invasion of Maryland and the burning of the capital. We have shown since, however, that we can make a war upon our friends and brothers as implacable as ever waged by England, and that, perhaps, it was all in our Anglo-Saxon fighting human nature. The large infusion of the Irish element into our citizenship has intensified our anti-English prejudices; and yet all this time prudent and patriotic men saw that we were of the one race and language and civilization; that our liberties came from Magna Charta; that our common law came from her statesmen and Parliaments; that in our literature Shakespeare and Byron and Tennyson were American as much as Irving and Longfellow; that we had been brought within speech by the cable; that the influence of great world-embracing journals like the London Times and the New York HERALD had gone far toward breaking away the barriers of prejudice and custom and tradition, and made London and New York as one city. Nothing does so much to bind the nations in peace as association and knowledge. The cruel and bitter and ever-recurring wars between England and France ended when the French came to see that the English were not really brutes who flogged their wives and recruited armies by a press gang, and went through the world in strict obedience to the rules of the London prize ring; while the English respected the French and became their allies when they really discovered that they did not wear wooden shoes and worship metal images of saints. We can readily see how the American of *Punch* and the caricaturists would be in natural antagonism to the popular John Bull with his arrogance and pretension. The true American and Briton are far different from those drawn by the satirists; and between the real men of the two countries this conference will finally be held, and we trust, lead to a speedy and lasting peace.

Without speculating upon the probable tenor of the deliberations of this joint High Commission, the emphatic point is that it has been a great triumph for Grant's administration. Nothing so conspicuous and gratifying has been accomplished since the Jay Treaty. The President insisted that England should submit every grievance to a commission—even the Alabama claims and the much mooted question of belligerency, which was a perpetual and effectual stumbling block in previous negotiations. He required that the commission should hold its sessions in Washington. He held that the fishery differences should be determined by the home government and not by the colonial rulers of the Canadian Dominion. He declined to permit the Confederate indebtedness to become even a considered question. To declare annoying and irrelevant issues, he requested that no claims from the inhabitants of either country should be presented unless when assumed by the government in the first place and officially recognized. In every respect the President has achieved a splendid triumph, one that will be gratifying to American pride and honor and be received with gratification by both countries.

This triumph is an evidence of an advance in civilization. Napoleonism, as practised by the first Napoleon—to-day a grievance, to-morrow a threat, the next day battle—has come to an end. Truly, as the dramatist writes, "the pen is mightier than the sword;" and with Richelieu we can say, "Put away the sword! States can be saved without it." England and America have so much in common, they are held by ties so strong, that any war would be an unspeakable calamity, a crime against humanity. To the English-speaking races Providence has committed the destinies of freedom—the advance of civilization and peace. United in interest, policy and affection, as men of the same blood should be, they can control the world. America is the country of peace, while England drifts more

and more into the policy of peace. The foolish "questions" which Palmerston held and tossed for sixty years like a deer at bay—the Black Sea, the Hellenic Islands, Rome, Luxembourg, Denmark, Belgium, the balance of power and the Holy Alliance—and twenty other distracting follies have been put aside. Palmerstonism has faded away with Napoleonism, and the modern statesmen of England see that their business is with England—her prosperity, wealth and power; that the duty they owe their people must never be subordinated to the interests of nations, who must either take care of themselves or give way to a people that can. Instead of fighting Russia, as many Englishmen insist, Mr. Gladstone wisely avoids any new campaigns in the Crimea or the Gulf of Cronstadt, and seeks for peace with America. He has answered President Grant in the proper spirit, and sent to us commissioners worthy to sit in council with the distinguished gentlemen named by the President.

As we have said, this wise and temperate and mainly statesmanship on the part of the President insures his renomination and his re-election. Mr. Sumner may growl and Mr. Trumbull quote forgotten musky law records, and Mr. O'Donovan Rossa hold up his mangled hands in protest. There may be copperhead criticisms and murmurs from the war-at-any-sacrifice party, and some regrets in the minds of the political managers that a "war-with-England cry" will be out of the next canvass; but the country will see that General Grant and Mr. Fish have done wisely, and will sustain them. The administration is strengthened at home and abroad. But for one flaw it would stand before the country as "broad and general as the casing air." Its weakness is the Treasury. With a Secretary of State who has done as much as Mr. Fish it is unfortunate to have a Secretary of the Treasury who has done nothing, like Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Boutwell is simply a negative, feeble man, without ideas or generous vision, who sits upon the neck of the President, like the Old Man of the Sea—a Minister whose statesmanship would ruin this generation to make himself President, and who injures the country he serves, the party who put him in power, and the Executive who retains him in the Cabinet. General Grant has done so splendidly in this English question, and has given his administration so much strength, that he should take one step further—send Boutwell off to Germany or Spain, and put a live, progressive, aggressive and able man in his place. Let this be done and he can walk the course in 1872, and be re-elected as triumphantly as Washington, Jackson and Lincoln. As it stands to-day he is a re-elected President, and it is not wise or just for him to handicap himself and his party by carrying this inert, sluggish and narrow minded Secretary.

## The French Elections.

The cable despatches from France, so far, show that the elections have been carried on without any of those disturbances which were anticipated a few days ago. The people have recorded their votes quietly and orderly. In the northern and eastern departments the moderate republicans have come out pretty freely; but in the southern departments it is feared that the radicals have been able to exercise a bad influence over the voters. It should be borne in mind that while the people in the north and in the east have suffered severely, and that while the cities are destroyed, the towns ruined and the fields wasted, those in the southern districts have experienced comparatively none of the rigors of the war. In fact, they never received their "baptism of fire," and hence they still cry out for the maintenance of Bordeaux republicanism. Reports received in Versailles last night show that in eleven departments few republicans have been returned. In these same departments the Bonapartist, Orleansist and clerical candidates have been elected. From this indication it may be inferred that in these districts, at least, the people are sick of the war and are anxious to conclude a contest which they cannot fail in perceiving is hopeless. In the cities of Brest and Havre the Gambetta ticket was elected. This result does not surprise us when it is remembered that these places are occupied by large numbers of young soldiers who have been summoned to arms by Gambetta himself. We question whether the cities and towns north of Havre will make any such exhibit. The despatches received here up to this time are not sufficiently full to enable us to form any fair estimate as to the final result. From all indications, however, we should judge that the elections have been carried out fairly. The candidates of all parties have had an equal chance, apparently, imperialist as well as republican, republican as well as monarchist. The Gambetta party, judging, however, only from the meagre news received from France last night, is very likely to prove as unsuccessful in the election campaign as its soldiers have done in the military. There is little or no chance for Gambetta or his fire-breathers to secure a majority in the National Assembly, but that they will in numbers be sufficiently strong to create trouble is to be feared. The Napoleonists, Orleansists, clerical and moderate republicans are each separate and distinct, and though any one of these separate parties possesses more genuine patriotism than the Bordeaux levellers, yet if they attempt to carry to the letter their particular aims, disregarding the claims of the country, the very worst consequences may be anticipated. If the full returns of the elections were before us we should be better able to form an opinion of the sentiment of the French people, and also of the probabilities of a permanent peace.

THE BILL TO ANNEX PART of Westchester county to New York has been reported upon adversely by Mr. Tweed as chairman of the Senate committee. The principal objection of Westchester to annexation was that she would then come under the domination of Tweed, and the fact that Tweed don't want her will be considered a dreadful snub.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION is again before the State Senate in a variety of bills looking to the establishment of some decree to hurl people from the Battery to Harlem in ten or fifteen minutes. Two of the bills favor the underground or old arcade plan, and consequently do not afford the best solution of the question.

## Is Bismarck Crazy or Dying?

Our correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that matters look gloomy there, but that he is precluded from explaining the cause. He further states that Bismarck is again quite ill, and that his condition excites grave uneasiness. It is probable that the explanation which he is not allowed to make bears some connection with the health of the Prussian Premier. For some weeks past rumors have been current concerning Bismarck which have seemed to possess some foundation. His illness has generally been admitted, but the reports have gone so far as to state that the excitement resulting from recent events has unsettled his mind and subjected him to periodical attacks of insanity. The armistice convention with Jules Favre rather destroyed what little credit was given to this story. At any rate he was sane enough to induce Favre to sign an agreement in which all the advantage rested with Germany.

People may, we think, safely dismiss all ideas of Bismarck being insane; but it is evident that he is in a very precarious state of health. He had hardly recovered from an attack of illness when he was called upon to negotiate the terms of the surrender of Paris and of the armistice. It is likely that the labor incidental to the performance of this duty has brought on a second attack, which has caused the "grave uneasiness" referred to by our correspondent. The death of Bismarck would be a terrible blow to Prussia and to the whole of Germany. If he dies after the conclusion of a treaty of peace with France it will be after his work is accomplished; but if he dies now he will leave great questions unsettled which his genius alone can decide in a manner advantageous to Germany. We sincerely trust that our next despatches may report more favorably of his condition.

## Italian Concessions to the Pope.

Most of our readers will be glad to know that the Italian Chambers have carried out the original bill, which we have already in these columns commented upon and characterized as just and liberal. The Holy Father is to be well provided for. There is to be no want of money—no want of palatial space or comfort. The bill, which has passed through the Legislative Chambers, secures to the Pope all the aforementioned privileges, assigning him at the same time regal honors and a body guard. We cannot refuse to admit that the policy of the Italian government is liberal. But so long as Pio Nono and his unflinching and unchanging Minister insist upon the full reclamation of the ancient patrimony of St. Peter, stretching from the line of the Po to the Neapolitan frontier and from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, we do not see how a reconciliation is to be effected. We have no means of knowing how far the Vicar of Christ dare recognize a conference of mere mortals; but it does seem to us as if a conference must try its hand on St. Peter's patrimony before a general and secure peace can be said to be established. It may yet be necessary for the Holy Father to submit to a human tribunal. Meanwhile we have no choice but await the issue of events and the sometimes startling results of the world's progress.

## Legislation at Albany.

There seems to be a hitch in the progress of legislation among our Solons at Albany. Perhaps this is wise. Possibly the representatives of the people have learned that they were hurrying along at too fast a rate. The democratic Mother Gray majority, as if running at lightning speed upon an express train, seemed to have forgotten that faithful switch-tenders were necessary to preserve the machine from running off the track, if not from ultimate disaster. Unwise measures, fathered by the Tammany Regency, have, for the present at least, been laid on the shelf. Our readers have now for their edification the perusal of discussions on such matters as a bill to prohibit fish from biting on the Sabbath, a bill to enable aliens to acquire and hold real estate—as if that could not be done without legal enactment—and a bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, which is a very good thing. Tom Fields has introduced a bill to indemnify bounty jumpers—or some persons of that stamp—for losses during the late attempt at rebellion. Beyond these latter measures, throwing out jobs for the construction of new police court houses as matters of but little consequence, the citizens of New York may congratulate themselves that legislation at Albany is of a quiet description. But it would be well to look out for remarkable demonstrations after Ash Wednesday.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.—In these columns yesterday we printed a special cable despatch, giving, on the best authority possible, Germany's ultimatum to the French people. Germany demands the whole of Alsace and sixty German square miles of Lorraine—a piece of territory in all comprising four hundred and thirty-seven square miles, and including, among many others, the fortress of Metz. She demands also one and one-half milliard francs for past war expenses, thirty million francs for captured ships, forty million francs as indemnity for losses sustained by German workmen, and some millions more for the maimed and orphans. Hard terms, very hard, all will say. But as France began this war, and as France would not make peace when peace was possible, who can blame Germany? No war was ever so practical, so far as Germany has been concerned, as this one. If anything is clear amid the confusion which at present reigns this is clear—Germany does not mean to lose any more than she can help.

THE CANADIAN SNUB.—Among the many lessons to be learned from the action of the British government in the matter of the joint commission not the least important is the snub which the Imperial government has given to the little snarling Canadian terrier. We have had so much snarling of late on the part of the little terrier that the big Newfoundland has been compelled to put his foot upon him. The howlings about fisheries, about reciprocity, about Fenians, about privileges, have been such that John Bull at last saw there was nothing for it but to lay his big paw upon the New Dominion terrier. Our patience was exhausted with the creature. It is just as well, however, that the big fellow has come to the rescue. On this Continent we must have peace. We are not sorry that Great Britain has found out our ability to enforce it.

## The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

We are glad to perceive that the establishment of a grand museum of art has taken a tangible shape, and that many of our most prominent and wealthy citizens are taking part in an enterprise which must redound to the honor of the city, as well as increase the educational advantages of our whole population. In many respects we are not behind the great cities of the world in our public libraries and public parks. But our great want is a public museum, where art in all its finest forms, and science in all its most novel and subtle discoveries, can be placed at the disposal of the whole people. Those who look deeply and wisely upon the upper stratum of our metropolitan society must observe how much is needed to eliminate the grosser parts from human nature, and elevate popular taste and give a higher tone to popular thought. A good deal has been done, it is true, in this direction by the improvement of our public parks; by the introduction of music of the best order on stated days in those breathing places of the populace. All these are very well in their way. They are not to be despised, nor can their influence be justly underrated. But this project of a grand metropolitan art museum reaches a higher step in the progress of popular education. The company has already obtained a charter from the Legislature, which embraces among its incorporators such names as Andrew H. Green, General Dix and others known in all the walks of art and literature; and among its officers men like W. H. Aspinwall, H. G. Stebbins, Edwin D. Morgan, A. T. Stewart and Marshall O. Roberts; and among its trustees the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, the President of the Department of Public Parks, the President of the National Academy of Design, and nearly all the leading artists, whose genius and labors have given us not alone a metropolitan, but a national reputation.

Established upon this basis, then, the Metropolitan Museum of Art solicits the co-operation of the public. It puts its claims upon the necessity of the object proposed, and upon this ground few will be found to dispute the claims. Subscriptions are being received from our citizens generally, and we believe that a large amount has already been placed upon the list. We believe that it is the intention of the company not to take any active proceedings towards the completion of the design until the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is subscribed. Then the subscribers will be called upon for their contributions and the work will go on, the company being fortified with a good pecuniary basis to start upon. The model of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will, as we understand, be that of the splendid museum in South Kensington Gardens, London, which is probably the most perfect thing of the kind in the world. If we can succeed in establishing anything like the Kensington Museum in this city we shall be doing great work in behalf of civilization and education. There is certainly enterprise and money enough in this community and appreciation enough of the need to foster popular taste and lead it into higher channels to support an institution like the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The plan seems to be excellent, and we do not see how the enterprise can fail with such men among our best citizens at the head of it as those whose names are pledged to its successful accomplishment.

THE CROWNS AND THE CENTRE OF UNITY.—Special telegrams addressed to England from the Continent of Europe announce that it is expected the Pope will recognize the new dynasty of King Amadeus in Spain at an early day. As the Pontiffs of the Roman Catholic Church have always accepted "facts" which have been legally "accomplished," the intelligence becomes important. Should his Holiness Pio Nono take this solemn step the Bourbons will be obliterated as a royalism. A new Power will be instituted by holy union, and the Spanish revolution, which evolved that Power, be consecrated by the head of the Church. The acknowledgment of a necessity for such Pontifical action, the very asking of its exercise by the King of the Spaniards, will go to prove that the legitimate monarchs still look to a common centre of unity—one which cannot be conciliated in an "edifice crowned" on a coup d'état.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION AND WALL STREET.—The financial barometer, which always records the changes produced by great commotions in the political atmosphere, has settled at "fine weather" with the news of the negotiations for a settlement of our difficulties with England in the matters of the Alabama claims and fishery questions. In other words, Wall street has assumed a cheerful, buoyant tone, and stocks are rising. On the other hand gold keeps strong and is also ascending, and hence some confirmation is given a theory prevailing in the street that the settlement of the Alabama claims dispute will be followed by a more vigorous policy on the part of England with reference to the Black Sea question and, possibly, a war between that country and Russia.

IS THE POPE TO BE KINGMAKER?—A Versailles despatch says that returns from eleven departments of France indicate the election of the Bonapartist, Orleansist and clerical candidates, but of very few republicans. If the three first named be evenly divided the clerics will hold the game in their hands. As they will doubtless act as instructed from Rome the Pope will virtually be the kingmaker. We know that the Holy Father has dubbed Napoleon the "eldest son of the Church;" but the Orleans princes are also devout Catholics. It will be interesting, therefore, to see which of the dynasties he will place on the throne. Granting that our supposition proves a fact, will it not be a singular illustration of the immense power still wielded by the head of the Catholic Church, that at the very moment when his temporal domains are in the possession of the Italian troops and he has no physical means of expelling them he is able to place a monarch on the throne of one of the most powerful of European nations?

THE LAKE GILEAD WATER BILL, for the sale of certain additional waters to the Croton Commissioners, has come before the Assembly and been referred to the Committee on Cities. This will secure its favorable report, and probably its passage.

## Congress Yesterday—A Naval Conflict in the House—Pensioning the Veterans—The Joint International Commission.

The House got into a regular sea fight yesterday. Banks and Butler, with figurative outlaws in hand, and breathing direful denunciations, led the boarding party in an attack on the Admiral, while Farnsworth and Sargent with equal fury resisted the assailants, but were borne down by overpowering numbers. It all came about over a very innocent-looking Senate bill, which simply proposed to permit a former naval constructor in the Charlestown Navy Yard to withdraw his resignation, accepted five years ago, and to be restored to his position in the navy. The bill was opposed on the ground that the resignation of the officer in question had been inspired by the fear of meeting a charge of corrupt practices, made against him in connection with his official duties, and that, therefore, he was an improper person to have in such a position. Mr. Banks, in defending the character of the person thus assailed, who is a constituent of his, was carried by his impetuosity so far as to declare that that person was in point of reputation as far superior to Admiral Porter as the Apostle John was to the traitor Judas. The attack upon the Admiral, thus suddenly opened, became general. It was followed up by the assertion that even if the charges against Mr. Hanscom, the person referred to, were true, his character would still be better than that of the high naval officials who persecuted him; and then, shifting his point of attack somewhat, the fate of the missing steamer Tennessee was alluded to, in connection with the statement that scores of naval engineers had represented her to be unseaworthy, but had not warned the St. Domingo Commissioners or any of the three hundred people on board, because, under the evil influence of the Navy Department, they were cowed and feared lest they should lose favor and standing in the navy. Mr. Butler came to the support of Banks, and opened his batteries against the Admiral; while Farnsworth, ever ready to break a lance with Butler, quoted Mr. Justice Doberry's maxim, that "comparisons are odorous," against the idea of placing the services of Admiral Porter in juxtaposition with those of the two Massachusetts generals. Cox brought the funny element into the dispute by proposing that, as Judas Iscariot was on the republican side of the House, he should have a chance of getting into the scrimmage. And thus this naval fight went on for a couple of hours, ending in the complete discomfiture of the gallant Admiral and his allies, and in a brilliant victory for the ex-naval constructor of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

After the decks were cleared and the smoke of the battle had floated off the House went to work and passed the Naval Appropriation bill, which will allow the Admiral to overhaul and repair. Subsequently the report of the conference committee on the bill to pension the veterans of the war of 1812 was presented and agreed to. Under the bill, in its present form, a monthly pension of eight dollars is to be given to all surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men and volunteers who served for sixty days, in the land or naval forces of the United States, during the Revolutionary war or the war of 1812, or to their surviving widows. The pensions are to commence and be made payable, not from the time of application, but from the time of the passage of the act.

The Senate spent most of the afternoon in executive session, in which the appointments of the commissioners on the joint international commission were confirmed. In the evening there was a session for legislative business.

## AMADEUS AND PIO NONO.

The Pontiff Expected to Recognize the New King.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.  
A special despatch which has been received to-day in this city, addressed to the London Telegraph, announces "the early recognition by the Pope of the new dynasty" just established by his Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, at Madrid.

## ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

Conciliation To and From the Centre.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 10, 1871.  
I am enabled to inform the HERALD by cable telegram of the fact that the Italian Chamber of Legislative Deputies has approved the bill authorizing a financial convention with Austria.  
The bill providing for the establishment of a fund for the support of the Pope was finally passed.

## ITALY AND AFRICA.

An Imperial Commissioner of Peace from Tunis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1871.  
The international difficulties which have existed for years past between the Italian government and the Ministers of the Bey of Tunis, and more immediately of late between the governments of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel and that of his Highness, are in a fair way of adjudication for a peaceful settlement.

As I have already anticipated in my despatches by cable to the HERALD, his Excellency, Hussein Bey, has left Tunis for Florence with power "to settle the questions at issue between Tunis and Italy."

## SWEDEN.

His Majesty the King Invalided.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9, 1871.  
I have to inform the HERALD, by telegram report to-day, that His Majesty Charles XV., King of Sweden, is invalided by sickness and, just at the present moment, very ill in health.  
I have been informed, in reply to inquiries, that the attack is not of a positively dangerous nature, but that his recovery to his usual strength will be slow.

King Charles is forty-five years of age, having been born in the month of May, 1826.

## Personal Intelligence.

Ten Japanese noblemen and suite, numbering in all sixteen persons, have arrived from Yokohama. The almost-eyeb aristocrats are lodging at the Metropolitan Hotel, preparatory to their departure for Washington.  
Mr. W. B. Cochran, of Glasgow, and Mr. B. Satter, of Birmingham, members of the British Parliament, have arrived by steamer Algeria, and are staying at the Grand Central Hotel.  
General D. T. Casement, from Ohio, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.